

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. I

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

No. 41.

The National Police Gazette

BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES.

CIRCULATION, 32,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at the low rate of 25 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Agents supplied at the usual discount.

Advertisements—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 37 Centre street, New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by ENOCH E. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Dean, alias James Mitchell,

THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Examination and re-commitment—Trouble brewing in the West—The 17th February—The hand-bill—Detection as the murderer—Chains and penitence—Requisition—Departure in custody—Arrival in Chillicothe—Council of the prisoners—The indictment for murder—Conspiracy of the accused to poison Maxon.

As soon as the magistrate had ascertained by a brief examination the exact nature of the instruments which tumbled out of the murderer's saddle bags, his mind was made up as to his disposal, and ordering the Albany robber to be likewise taken into custody, he directed both the ruffians to be marched off to Lancaster jail, where they were duly incarcerated that very night. On the following Wednesday they were taken down to Sandersburgh to have a further hearing, agreeably to the demand of an attorney whom they had employed, before the magistrate (Justice Witmer) who had apprehended them. The examination was brief, and resulted in a re-commitment back to the same prison to await a trial; which, after the lapse of a few more days, was set for the 17th of February.—The criminals therefore looked forward to that date with an unusual degree of anxiety. During the intermediate period however, there were events in progress which were destined to make that day a fatal crisis, at least for one of them.

Maxon on his arrest near Wheeling had displayed the utmost fear and trepidation, but still had had sufficient self-possession to utterly deny all imputations of his guilt, and to deny also ever having had acquaintance or connection with any man of Thomas' description. Faith to his partner had no part in the motives which decided him to this course, but prudence told him that there was danger to himself in suffering his comrade to be suspected or pursued.—Persisting in this policy he had been taken back to Chillicothe and there cast into jail to await the arrest of his comrade, or in default of that, to take his trial for the offence charged, alone. This seemed to the counterfeiter to be a most cruel alternative for a man who was really so little to blame as himself and who had borne so subordinate and passive a part in the offence which had induced his arrest, and the continually strengthening circumstances against him did not in the least conduce to tranquilize his reflections. Witnesses were turning up, one after another, who recollected having seen him on the evening of the commission of the murder in the neighborhood of Bourneville in company with a large ill-favored man. The wagoner whom they had met on the morning of their flight near the bridge and whom they had attempted to pass by making a detour through the woods, recollected their appearance, their conduct and their elusive precipitancy. To rebut these strong circumstances the wretched man could offer nothing. He could show where he was the day before the murder; he could prove his presence in Chillicothe the morning after, but being traced towards Bourneville the pre-

vious evening and detected flying from it on the following morning, there stood a dreadful and unexplained gap, which to every discerning mind turned his idle protestations of innocence into evidence against himself.

Maxon saw the terrible danger of his situation. He saw that though innocent of the murder, the proof against him would be as conclusive as if he himself had dealt the blow, and he contrasted the justice of his then condition with that of the actual murderer who was still at large, and who was perhaps rejoicing within himself at the prospect of getting rid, by the gallows, of the only witness of his crime. He thought too of the treatment which he had received from the ruffian ever since the murder, and the impression of his fingers were still burning on his throat.

While in this state of mind he was visited by the police authorities of the town and advised to a confession as the only means of averting the doom which was impending over him. The application was well timed. Hatred, hope and fear combined to bring the timorous rogue to a decision, and the murder was confessed. The object and the manner of the deed were carefully explained; the flight, and the disposal of the dark lantern and the papers from the store were indicated with an accuracy which enabled the officers to find the exact spot of their deposit and to dig them from the ground; and lastly, the direction of Thomas' whereabouts and the description of his person were given with a faithfulness which could not be defeated or thrown off, if a direct pursuit should ever fall upon his trail.

As soon as these particulars were obtained from the counterfeiter, (who, by the way, took particular pains to exaggerate the atrocity of the conduct of Thomas in the murder,) the State of Ohio offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of Henry Thomas alias Dean, alias Mitchell, one of the murderers of Frederick Edwards, and in connection with the proclamation published a minute description of the murderer's person as given by Maxon. The administrators of the estate of Frederick Edwards added \$500 to the reward, and the citizens of Chillicothe, who after the developments of Maxon, had held a public meeting on the subject of the murder, also added to the above, a sum of

\$400—making in all a reward of \$1900 for the apprehension of the murderer.

These proclamations were made in hand-bills, which were despatched to all portions of the union, and were particularly sent to all the principal police officers of the principal cities. Among others, one of them was sent to Mr. George Hughes, a sagacious and capable officer of the town of Lancaster, Pa., where Thomas and his Albany partner was then confined on suspicion of theft.

This paper came to hand to Mr. Hughes on the very morning of the 17th February, 1846, the day when the two rogues were to be arraigned and doubtless discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. Mr. Hughes had seen Dean and his comrade while they had been in prison, and on reading over the description of the handbill it flashed upon him that the large man was the fugitive therein described. There was one portion of the description which could not be eluded, and that was in relation to a scar upon the ruffian's thumb, which had been caused by a bite from Edwards during the struggle for his life, and which scar completely encircled the member with a ring of scarlet. In addition to this he had another scar on his throat, and a catarract on his eye.

As soon as Mr. Hughes had read the hand-bill and became impressed that Thomas was the fugitive alluded to, he set out for the jail to make himself certain. On entering his cell he was at once struck with the similarity between the description and the individual. The catarract was on his eye, the cicatrix was on his throat, and there, upon his thumb, ran the ring of blood left by his dying victim as his only legacy of vengeance against that cruel and un pitying hand. There could be no mistake in the man. His identity stood proclaimed by every particular in the hand-bill. The officer thereupon immediately communicated his discovery to the proper authorities, and Thomas, who was on the very point of release, instead of being set free to pursue his way, was fastened to the prison floor with heavy chains and securely locked to await the arrival of the proper papers from Ohio to take him on.

Up to the moment of his detection as the Western murderer, Thomas, had bore a light heart and was gay and cheerful in his demean-

or, chatting with his fellow prisoners, and sneering at the futile efforts of the authorities in endeavouring to detain for the commission of no offence, but as soon as the interview with Mr. Hughes had taken place, the signs of the death struggle on his hand examined, and his limbs loaded with the heavy chains which only bind the monsters of the human race, he sunk at once into a state of the most gloomy despondency. For coarse and ribald songs he now maintained a moody silence, and in place of seeking the profane intercourse of the prison-mates to while away the hours he asked the keeper for a bible. He felt that the hand of his fate was on him, and instead of seeking to drown his conscience in rude and ruffian pastime he found that he must make hasty preparation for the safety of his immortal soul. The shadow had covered his horoscope, and the desperate and hardened man of blood before so bold and so defiant of all power, whether of heaven or earth, now cowered trembling before his impending doom. He cast himself upon the prison floor among his chains, and during the period of fifteen days which elapsed between the time of his arrest and the arrival of the requisition from Ohio, he occupied himself chiefly in seeking hope and solace in the sacred volume. At the end of this period, (about the 2d or 3d March) he was taken from the Lancaster jail by Officer Hughes, Mr. Benedict, of Lancaster, and Officer Young, of Philadelphia, and by them conveyed to Chillicothe; in the jail of which place the prisoner was lodged on the 10th March.

On Thomas' arrival in Chillicothe jail he found Maxon among its inmates, and he also found three other men named Chalfant, Lusk, and Haskell, incarcerated there as his accomplices in the crime. The two first of these were old thieves, one of whom, Lusk, we have spoken of before; but Haskell was an honest man, and had been implicated solely through having procured the making of the dark lantern at Maxon's request, and without inquiring his object. On the Sunday after Thomas' incarceration, Chalfant and Lusk were brought down to his cell and confronted with him to see whether or no a recognition would not take place, as each denied all knowledge of the other; but Thomas was staunch, and denied any knowledge of them whatever. He had recovered some confidence since his arrival in this prison, and as soon as his mind raised itself from its former state of despondent gloom, he cast away his scriptural guide and relied for the occupation and amusement of his leisure upon conversations through the walls with his prison companions. As the sheriff was about to retire with the two former prisoners at the conclusion of the above interview, Thomas begged the favor of being let out of his cell upon the corridor, which request being granted, he had an opportunity of conversing at pleasure with Chalfant and Lusk, who had already been allowed this privilege for several days.

As soon as the sheriff had retired out of hearing, Thomas, after having been introduced by Lusk to Chalfant, inquired of the former, the reason of his finding them inmates of the prison; whereupon he was informed that Maxon had made a wholesale business of it, and had testified against them also.

"The devil he has!" said Thomas. "Against you too, eh? Can't he be made to contradict himself upon cross-examination?"

"No," said Lusk, "the Devil himself could not do it. We tried it on, and failed. Somebody must have written his lesson down for him, for he has it by heart."

"Well, poor Haskell is most to be pitied," said the murderer. "Men of our lives must bargain to be suspected of everything that turns up, but it is rather hard that a mere act of good nature, in having a lantern made for the accommodation of a hound like Maxon, should bring an honest man to the gallows. But Maxon didn't testify against him I suppose."



HENRY THOMAS, the Western Murderer.

(Executed at Chillicothe, March, 1846.)

"Yes, but he had thought," resumed Lusk; "I tell you he made a clean thing of it. I do not know to what extent he testified against Haskell, but I do know that he said enough to have him held to answer."

"The infernal villain," muttered Thomas, forgetting his own villainy in the contemplation of that of his companion. "The infernal villain! Well, what did he testify against me?"

"Why his evidence against you was out and out," answered Lusk. "He commenced by giving a history of our intended robbery of the mail; of my selecting the Bourneville store for the burglary; of your entering the back room and robbing the bureau drawer, and afterwards cutting Edwards to death with your bowie, to keep him from following; of the place where you buried the knife and bloody papers, both which have been dug up by the officers, and various other particulars which connect themselves with the operation and with your flight."

"The ungrateful dog!" exclaimed Thomas in a tone of suppressed rage through his set teeth; and then glancing hastily up and down the corridor, he eagerly inquired if Maxon was upon that tier.

"No," said Chalfant, "he is below, and on the other side of the prison."

"That is unfortunate," said the murderer, "for I'd soon put an end to all the testimony against us, if he was within my reach for but a single minute! The damned ungrateful dog!"

"It is my opinion that if one is convicted, all will be," said Chalfant gloomily. "We're in a bad situation."

"Things look dark, it's true," answered Thomas. "There's no mistake about their looking dark; but if we work matters right and behave prudently, and all pull together, we shall get out of the scrape safe enough after all."

"I confess I don't see how it's to be done, for my part," said Lusk, shaking his head doubtfully.

"How it's to be done!" replied Thomas, repeating after him. "Why there is a hundred ways open to perseverance and courage in any scrape. Besides, they wouldn't convict any man on such flimsy evidence as they've got against us in this case."

"Well, if it's flimsy against us, it's strong against you!" answered Lusk, "and it's my fear that one will sink the other."

"It is, eh?" exclaimed Thomas, in a tone of irritation. "Well, come now, what is there against me?"

"Why Maxon?"

"Damn Maxon! Leave him out!"

"Leave him out! Why you may as well say leave the whole charge out—he's the principal witness!"

"He'll never testify!" muttered the murderer with a sullen and threatening contraction of the brow.

"Well, he will if he lives!" returned Lusk. "So you can just make your mind up on that, any how?"

"Ay, if he lives," I grant you," returned Thomas. "But he won't live. He oughtn't to live to the destruction of better men. At any rate, he shall never live to testify against me, and that's sworn to!"

"That's all very well, but how are you going to get rid of him?"

"Time will tell," answered Thomas. "Time will tell, and all I ask is to have him placed in the next cell to mine."

After a little more conversation of this character the keeper came around, and the three ruffians were separated and turned into their respective cells.

At the opening of the following (March) term of the Supreme Court, the Grand Inquest of Ross County, Ohio, found true bills of indictment against Henry Dean alias Thomas, alias Mitchell, and Leroy J. Maxon, for the wilful and deliberate murder of Frederick Edwards, and additional bills against Lusk and Haskell as accessories.—Chalfant was discharged.

As soon as this result was made known in the prison, Lusk called at the cell of Thomas and asked him what he thought of the case now.

"I'll tell you what I think," said Thomas through the grate, for he was now in close confinement; "I think that the only chance left is

to get Maxon in the cell next door, and leave me to settle him."

"I entered into a design to finish him by poison," says Thomas in his confession.

(To be continued.)

European Criminal Intelligence.

(From our files by the Great Western.)

Henry Norman, the self-accused robber and murderer, is in custody in London. The Police have been active in tracing his crimes.

Frauds in packing wool, by placing horse-shoes, pieces of lead, &c., in the centre of fleeces, in order to enhance the weight, are said not to be uncommon.

The editor of the *Gazette de France* has been found guilty of a libel on the King, and condemned to four months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3000 francs. The libel was contained in some reflections upon Lecompte's attempt on his Majesty's life.

A fatal affray occurred a few days back at Birdhill, Tipperary, originating in resistance to the law. A farmer named Maunsell was in arrest of rent; he was summoned to give up possession, but, supported by the peasantry, who blockaded the house, refused. The police fired, and shot two of his servants.

THE ESCAPE OF PRINCE LOUIS BOURBON.—On Monday, May 25th, the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. Having assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries; to regain his freedom without any assistance from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the castle; and to arrive safely in London, where, he believes, he is at this moment. It is well known that for some time past Prince Louis has been in a state of health leaves little hope that his confinement will be prolonged. For this purpose, he has assumed the King of the French for his temporary liberator, on parole; offering his word of honor as security for his return to the chateau of Ham as soon as his filial attentions should cease to be required. The prayer of this memorial was refused; and no other course, therefore, remained to the Prince than the one he has accomplished with such singular good fortune. His object now, as we hear, is to obtain passports without delay, in order that he may at once hasten to share the retreat of his father at Florence.

A farmer named Delany, an old man, in his 70th year, who had been engaged in ejecting a brother farmer named Keys, at Kathdowney, was murdered there recently.

The sailor who recently got into the gardens at Buckingham Palace turns out to be a deserter from a man-of-war. He has been given up to the naval authorities.

Last week, a solicitor procured the adjournment of a case in which he was interested in the Bankruptcy Court, by sending the grounds of his non-appearance by the electric telegraph from Southampton to London.

The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, last week, made a presentment to the court to the effect, that there is something radically wrong in English legislation as regards the increase of crime, and the reclamation of criminals.

Joseph Ady, an old Quaker, who makes a living by sending letters to persons in various parts of the country telling them that, on payment to him of twenty shillings, he will send them information to their advantage, is in custody on a charge of obtaining money, in this way, under false pretences.

On opening a package recently at the railway station in London, addressed to a Dr. Hunter, three skeletons presented themselves—a grown man and female and a child. The general impression which prevails is, that the remains are those of American Indians. What confirms the belief that they are the remains of American Indians is the fact that they are surrounded by Indian moccasins, and packed up with a very curious description of grass. The bodies had evidently been exhumed.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN SPAIN.—One of those rugged and solitary valleys, formed by the spurs of the Navarrese Pyrenees, has just been the scene of a shocking tragedy, which, if possible, excited increased horror in the neighborhood, from the fact of its having occurred within a short distance of the spot where the famous Christino Guriello Elorrio was assassinated only a few days ago. A fortnight has not yet elapsed since a woman entered an isolated house, situated in the above locality, and begged its inmates, consisting of a peasant, his wife and their infant, to give her shelter for the night. No sooner was the prayer made than it was granted with that hospitality for which the inhabitants of northern Spain are proverbial, and the stranger sat down to rock the baby's cradle while the *patrona* lit a candle for the purpose of preparing supper. She and her husband then observed that the new comer, whose rough voice had previously excited their attention, had a very masculine aspect, and they were not long in finding out that a man, disguised as a female, was beneath the roof. One rapid glance exchanged between the dismayed couple sufficed to show that each had made this alarming discovery at the same time, and the peasant, under pretext of looking after some pigs, went out to seek assistance of his nearest neighbors. No sooner was he gone than the pretended woman, assuming a ferocious aspect, approached his trembling companion, who precipitately shut himself up in an adjoining room. The robber, for such he was, tried to burst open the door, but, finding it resisted all his attempts, desisted, threatening that if a sum of money received the day before by the peasant for some maize was not immediately given up, he would kill the child which was sleeping near the miserant. The poor woman, half dead with fright, and not imagining that such a threat could be put into execution, refused to leave her place of refuge, and in a minute afterwards the screams of the little innocent and its agonized mother, that the monster had murdered it. This deed of blood consummated, the wretch strove to break through the mud wall separating him from his other victim, and in a short time he made an orifice sufficiently large to admit his head and shoulders, through which he strove to make his way; but the peasant's wife, rendered desperate by the death of her child and her own danger, caught hold of a stick, and seizing the assailant by his hair, hacked at his neck with such energy that she severed his head from the trunk. This done, she fell to the ground in a fainting fit, just as the peasant returned with aid, whose horror and consternation may be imagined on discovering his infant dead and weltering in its blood, the body of a decapitated man extended on the floor, and his unfortunate wife in a swoon with the robbers head at her feet.

GUILDHALL.—MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION.—An Irishman, of rather repulsive countenance, but well dressed, named Joseph Mortimer, was placed at the bar before Alderman Farncomb, charged with robbing a boxman of about 40, named Eliza Lawyer, of 24, in gold, besides a large quantity of wearing apparel, under the following curious circumstances.—Complainant stated that about three months since she advertised in the "Times" for a situation as cook or housekeeper to a single gentleman. She received an answer from the prisoner, saying that if she felt an inclination to change her situation in life he should be happy to com-

municate with her on the subject. A day was appointed, and she met him at a friend's house in South street, Grosvenor square. He represented himself as a gentleman and merchant of good property from New York, and a widower, with but one daughter, and concluded by asking her if she was willing to alter her position in life. She replied that she had no objection, if she could meet with a calm, steady, and respectable man. A meeting was then appointed for the next day at her (complainant's) lodgings, No. 1 North terrace, South street, Grosvenor square, where he asked her if she had any objection to go to New York, and she said she had not. She would go anywhere if she could be happy, as she had no ties to keep her in England at all. Alderman Farncomb: At the first meeting did he inquire whether you had any property? Complainant: No, he did not. The complainant proceeded to state that, after a few more interviews, it was agreed they should be married. On this being known to some of her creditors, she was arrested by one of them, in the hope that the prisoner would pay, but finding that not to be the case the party like and her again. In consequence of the arrest the marriage was postponed, and eventually it was agreed that as soon as she could settle her affairs they should proceed to Manchester, and there be united. Being annoyed by her creditors she removed to a coffee-shop in the Commercial road, intending to live with her as her husband until they were married. They moved about to various places, and at last went to France, where she had to receive about 40, left her by her late husband's father. After staying there about a fortnight they returned, and went to a coffee-shop called the Rainbow. Alderman Farncomb: During all this period you found the money? Complainant: I did. He said that he had plenty of money at Liverpool, and that as they were eventually to be married it was little difference who found the cash. During the time they staid at the Rainbow she was enabled to arrange her affairs, and on the Good Friday they were to start for Liverpool; but on the previous day about ten o'clock he left the house, saying he would return at about twelve o'clock, but she had not seen him since until taken into custody. She gave the prisoner the money to take care of, but never considered that he was to make use of it. On the Wednesday previous to his leaving her she gave him a number of duplicates of clothes, which he was to get on of pledge, some of which he did, and took with him, besides a box of clothes. Alderman Farncomb: How did you meet with him again? Complainant: I again advertised for a similar situation, and receiving the following letter, a friend proceeded to the address, and the prisoner being recognized was given into custody. Mr. Toogus (the chief clerk) then read the letter (which we give literally,) amidst much laughter:—

"Chelsea, May 15, 1846.

"Madam,—I read your advertisement, and I do want a companion, and if you wish to change your life again, I am the chap. I do belong to the city of New York, and I am a merchant there, and have been for seventeen years. I am a widower, and have a daughter nine years of age. I am thirty-seven years of age. I have brought over flower from New York, 600 barrels. I have not sold it yet. I have an income of 700 a year. I will give my wife liberty to bring a friend or a servant out. I will pay the passage. I was married to a Kent lady in the city of York; and if I do get a wife, and you be the won, you may depend on love and kindness from me and no mistake. If you do think well of this and like me, I will attend to it. Direct to J. M., Post Office, King's road, opposite the Man in the Moon. Yours truly, but no I may be your husband, J. Mortimer.—To L. E., No. 34 Gough street, Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn road.

The prisoner then accused complainant of having a child brought home, which she had by Lord Dudley Stuart, and also to the fact of his having turned three men out of her room when in Paris, both of which accusations she denied most positively. Alderman Farncomb remarked that the question the prisoner was asking had nothing to do with his absconding with the complainant's money. Prisoner: Then all I say is, I'm not guilty. A Sarah Smith, of the Commercial Road East, was called to prove that the prisoner passed himself off as complainant's husband, and that he once introduced her as Mrs. Mortimer, and also to the fact of his taking the box away. She had also been to the parties in the city whom he represented as his agents, and they said there was a Mr. Mortimer, of Chatham Square, New York, and that if the prisoner was the party he was highly respectable, but they could not identify him. The prisoner declining saying anything more than he was not guilty of the charge, was remanded, in order to make further enquiries respecting him, as it is supposed that he has been carrying on this trade to some extent.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

THE GANGES POISONING CASE.—We learn from our New Orleans papers of the 3d inst., that the case of the three poisonings of the crew of the brig Ganges, Captain Bertrand, resulting in the death of Mr. Fitzpatrick the mate, has been investigated, and that the poison was in the water casks. The former captain would have been arrested, but he had left for Havana.

ACQUITTED.—In the Baltimore City Court on Thursday, Joseph Wilson was acquitted of the murder of a woman, named Frances McDowell. The murder occurred about a year and a half ago, and has been postponed from term to term until no evidence to prove the fact could be adduced.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The great southern letter mail bag was stolen from the box on the mail boat at Cincinnati, on Sunday, June 1st, between two and four o'clock in the morning. At the last accounts no traces of it had been found.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit notes of the denomination of ten dollars, purporting to be issued by the Stonington Bank, are in circulation. This issue is a new one.

THE LITTLE JOKER.—On the arrival of the Ericsson steamer on Wednesday evening, at the Che nut street wharf, Philadelphia, from Baltimore, a passenger named Augustus Lane, who was on his way home to Bedford county, was induced, as he says, by "a little fellow with a white sack coat on," to play a game of thimbles, and was "done" out of the sum of \$100.

DEBANGED.—Seth Luther went into the State Bank, at Boston, on Friday, armed with a sword, and demanded \$1000 in the name of the President. Officer Ryder was sent for, and carried him off. He did not draw his weapon.

HONESTY.—The following anonymous note enclosing \$24 has been received by the Treasurer of Erie county, N. Y. "Honesty is the best policy. I believe it. The enclosed \$24 belongs to the poor fund of Erie county. To be honest myself with my fellow men and with my God, requires that this should be refunded."

John H. Harper, who killed young Meredith at Independence, Mo., a few days since, has been fully committed to stand his trial for murder in the first degree. The only alleged cause was jealousy, which, it is believed was totally unfounded.

STABBED.—A man named John Curry was stabbed by Franklin Holden, in Rochester, on Thursday evening. Curry commenced an attack. Holden forwarned him not to touch him, which Curry did not heed, at which Holden drew his weapon, a dirk knife, and stabbed Curry in the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs. Curry is in a critical state, but not considered dangerous.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.—The Times, Miss. Banner of May 20, reports the acquittal of W. T. Lowery, on the charge of murdering Dr. Collins, his brother-in-law. A negro man was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Cowan, a planter of Madison county.

ELOPED.—We find in one of our exchange papers an extract from a letter published in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, alleging that Mrs. Lardner, formerly Mrs. Heavyside, has again bandoned her husband, and eloped with an officer of the army.

MURDER.—On Wednesday, 2d instant, about ten miles from Bowling Green, an affray occurred between V. W. Peyton and John V. Peyton, his step-son, and W. Hughes, a brother-in-law to Peyton, which resulted most tragically. Peyton is severely if not mortally wounded, having been shot with a pistol, and badly cut with a bowie knife, so that his life is in great peril. Vontages received a stab in the side with a knife, which passed through the lungs, and terminated his life in 28 hours. Hughes escaped with a wounded waistcoat, inflicted by Peyton. Family difficulties, it is said, was the cause of this unfortunate affair.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Mount Holly Mirror notices a three dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be issued by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Middletown Point, N. J., as in circulation, and is said to be well calculated to deceive. The vignette is a female figure with a sheaf of wheat at her side, and the implements of husbandry at her feet. On her right side are the axe, and the scythe, &c. There is a female figure on one end of the note, and the figure of Washington on the other. They are signed Eliza Baker, Cashier; William Little President.

WHOLESALE HORSE BRALING.—Illinois horse thieves do a wholesale business if the papers of that State correctly report. The Star, published in Kane county, states that 24 horses were stolen in that county in a few days, and near that number of horse thieves have been trapped, tried, convicted, and sent to State prison. The Star says:

"Some time since, one of these speculating gentry was trapped; and, to escape the vengeance he justly merited, he informed his captors that there were some one hundred and fifty horses concealed in a cavern in the northern portion of the State. It appears this hold is the regular place of rendezvous and concealment of the band until opportunity offers to transport their booty to the southern and eastern markets."

A REVOLVING SUPERSTITIOUS CONJURER.—A black fellow named Charles Carney was arrested and taken before Alderman McClen, of Moyamensing, on Monday, charged with an assault and battery upon a black woman, and was committed to answer in default of bail. While in the office, the woman informed the Alderman that Carney had been guilty of several petty thefts and misdemeanors lately, and carried about him a charm which he told her protected him against detection while engaged in his pilfering expeditions. This charm, she said, was the foot of a child about five years of age, preserved in a skeleton form. The Alderman's curiosity was excited by this story and at the instance of a gentleman of the bar present, searched Carney and found the charm described by the woman. He, of course, took it from the fellow, and proved to his satisfaction, by committing him to jail, that the charm was not a very perfect one.

LOVE—SUICIDE.—A beautiful young lady in Delaware county, Pa., having been compelled by her father to marry a gentleman of fortune, though she had promised her hand to another, took poison in her cell on the morning after her marriage, while at breakfast with her husband and parents, and expired in less than an hour.

A MURDEROUS AFFAIR.—The account below, from the Portland Argus, illustrates the cruel barbarity which prevails in the world, and the delight which the unforgotten take, in aggravating the tortures of those who suffer from the shame of thoughtless error, or perhaps unjust suspicions, only. Juries may declare the victims in such cases, the subjects of derangement; but it is not so. They are driven by an intensity of wretchedness and despair, to escape from the taunts and evil tongues of a censorious world. They covet death as an escape from a life that is insupportable, and the gossiping creatures of the world are responsible for such deeds of suicide.

"Sad indeed.—Eliza Floyd, aged about fourteen years, belonging to Gorham, drowned herself at Sacarappa, on Thursday. She was an operative in the mills there, and had committed an error, for which she was repentant, had promised ample atonement, and was forgiven. But some of her companions so often taunted her about it, and so frightened her into the belief that the constable was after her, that it produced mental derangement. She went out to dinner, waded into the water and drowned. She was seen when immersed to her neck, but was supposed to be a boy bathing. A Coroner's Inquest was held by Geo. Small, Esq., and in view of the facts, the jurors returned a verdict of suicide by mental derangement."

DISHONEST POSTMASTER.—Elijah Goff has been arrested at St. Louisville, Licking county, Ohio, on a charge of robbing the mail. It appeared evident some time since that depredations were being committed, and suspicion rested on Goff, who was postmaster at St. Louisville, and stratagem was resorted to. Letters containing worthless bank notes were mailed at various points, and a Mr. Hoge started with them from Martinsburg, accompanying the mail all the way through, and examining it immediately after it left the office. The package containing the worthless notes were taken by Goff, and the robbery was at once detected. The next mail brought the letters to the station beyond St. Louisville, but rifled of their contents, and Goff was immediately arrested. On searching his premises, a portion of the money was recovered.

THE LATE MURDER AT INDEPENDENCE.—We learn from a gentleman recently from Independence, Mo., that public feeling ran very high against the murderer of Mr. Merrick. It has been stated that there was no cause for the jealousy which prompted the act, yet we learn from the source mentioned, that a private correspondence, by letter, had been kept up between the lady and her supposed paramour for some time. The lady was very young, having been married at twelve, and being now but in her fifteenth year.

FRIGHTENING A ROGUE.—In the St. Louis Recorder's Court, recently, Alexander McManus, was fined \$5, for stealing wood from the steamer Hannibal, and was asked to "fork up" by his honor.

"C-c-can't do it," muttered he; "a-a-ain't got the p-p-power, your Honor."

"Are you a married man?" inquired the Recorder.

"N-n-not exactly a-a-so far gone y-y yet, sir."

"Well, I will have to send you to the workhouse," said the Recorder.

"T-t-t-t-aint nothin' t-t-to go t-th-there," said Alick.

"I-I-I-I'm used to it; b-b-but when you t-t-talked about m-m-marriage, old fellow, you f-f-frightened me!"

HOMICIDE.—The Pottsville Gazette says that a melancholy occurrence took place on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., about two miles above the Borough. A quarrel took place between John Reese, a Welshman, and John Kelly and Thomas Colahan, both Irishmen, in which the first, in self defence, shot both the others, wounding Colahan mortally. He died about 12 o'clock on Wednesday. After Colahan was shot, Kelly ran and procured a gun and pursued Reese for some distance, but did not overtake him. Reese was subsequently arrested, and after a hearing, committed.

to the street and deposited that on the 24th day of April last, he sold a bill of goods to the prisoner, amounting to \$145, on credit, in consequence of certain representations made by McCormick to the witness on the day previous; that McCormick also exhibited to witness two letters of recommendation, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. Roe & Cheney, of Rochester; and further, that he stated that Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. had permitted him (McCormick) to refer to them—the letters shown on the occasion referred to, as it was subsequently ascertained, being forgeries, and the representations made by the accused entirely false.

Mr. Phelps, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., was next examined on the part of the prosecution. He deposed that the firm of which he was a member never authorized the accused to refer to them.

Pomeroy B. Clark, of 19 First street, deposed that the accused called upon him in the month of April last, and expressed a desire to purchase goods on credit; at the same time exhibited a letter purporting to be signed by Wm. Cheney, of Rochester; he also made representations of the same character as those testified to by Mr. Norvall; that upon the faith of those representations, witness sold the accused a bill of goods amounting to \$214 35, and took his notes for the same. Witness personally delivered a portion of the goods sold to the accused, but subsequently got them back.

Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Messrs. Boardman & Hart deposed that he sold the accused a bill of goods, amounting to \$104, upon similar representations as those made to Mr. Norvall and Mr. Clark.

Officer Bowyer deposed that he met with the prisoner on the 26th of April last, at the pawn shop in Canal street, where he was pledging some spoons, forks, &c., and on following him, he finally ascertained that the property he had pledged was a portion of that which he had obtained from Mr. Clark. Much other testimony of the same character was adduced on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Merrill, of counsel for the defence, moved the Court to direct an acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground that the indictment was defective, inasmuch as there was a variance between the proof and the indictment. The motion made by counsel for the accused was overruled by the Court, except that part having reference to the testimony, as to the letter purporting to have been signed by Mr. Roe, which evidence the Court directed to be stricken out.

The case was summed up for the defence by Mr. Curtis, and for the prosecution by the District Attorney, when the Court adjourned, with the intention of placing the case in the hands of the jury on the following morning.

TUESDAY.

At the opening of the Court the Recorder charged the Jury on the case of Lochlin McCormick, on trial for obtaining goods by false pretences. The Jury, after a short absence found the accused guilty, and unanimously recommended him to mercy. He was remanded until Saturday for sentence.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A decent looking woman with a child in her arms, named Margaret Hughes, was placed upon her trial for stealing \$35 from Wm. Beatty, No. 241 Mott street, on the 11th of May last.

The Jury, under the charge of the Court, retired and had not agreed upon a verdict when the Court adjourned.

Trial for Receiving Stolen Goods.—Richard Nunns, was tried for receiving two gold watches, knowing them to have been stolen, the property of Edgar Hicks, of Brooklyn.

The case was not finished when the Court arose and adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Richard Nunns was convicted of receiving stolen goods.

The recognizances of Charles L. Dossy, indicted for grand larceny, were forfeited.

John Brown pleaded guilty of petit larceny for stealing a silver watch.

Peter Morgan was convicted for attempting to steal \$100 from Mrs. Wardel, 35 Oliver street, and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Billy and Elizabeth Cox, panel thieves, were discharged because the grand jury had not indicted them during three sessions—the witnesses having been spirited away.

THE TRIAL OF TIRRELL.—Under this heading a Boston Journal of last week published a long and very able article, which after condemning the result of the trial of this man for murder, makes use of the following remarks in relation to the course of jurors in regard to high crimes, that are well deserving of the calm attention of both the opposers and the advocates of capital punishment.

"There is a morbid repugnance to the taking of human life in cold blood, which finds its way into all juries, and frequently defeats the ends of justice. The too scrupulous juror clutches at every shadow of doubt, to excuse himself from a disagreeable duty; and, if there is none, he does his best to create one. He forgets that the mercy to the really criminal is cruelty to the community; he deceives, he persuades himself that he is listening to reason and argument, while he is only hearkening to his own selfish repugnance to the task imposed on him; and he renders a verdict in contravention of his oath, accordingly. The same man who, were the country invaded, would discharge his gun without scruple into the bosom of the first invader, hesitates to put the rope round the neck of a far worse enemy of his country, who infinitely more deserves to die."

"The efficacy of punishment consists less in its severity than in its sincerity. We have no doubt or scruple about the right of society to inflict the punishment of death; none as to its expediency. Yet, as experience shows that its severity, and the mistaken admiration of humanity of jurors very often defeat the ends of justice altogether, and discharge the murderer scot free, we would fain see it committed to imprisonment as hard labor for life. Only, in that case, the penalty should be as fixed as fate; the verdict of the jury should be final in its consequence, and the pardoning power should be taken from the executive, unless when unquestionable proof of the innocence of the convict should be laid before him and his council. We would not have it left to any future Governor Porter to flood the country with crime and criminals, by a State prison release, general or partial."

Neither would we! We have been warring against this system of executive pardons since the commencement of our paper. It is a monarchical feature which has no right in a democratic system, and like all special prerogatives, is peculiarly open to the grossest perversion and abuse—the course of Governor Porter, to wit.

We hope that the present Constitutional Convention, now sitting in our State, will make this branch of the Executive power the subject of a careful examination.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF ONONDAGA.—The Court of Common Pleas of Onondaga, on Wednesday last, appointed John Fleming District Attorney for that county.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

To Subscribers.—Subscribers receiving their papers in white wrappers are thus informed that their term of subscription has expired, and payment must be renewed, or else their papers will be discontinued.

THE INCEST CASE.—After a preliminary investigation of two months, the case founded upon the charge of Incest made against Daniel Burnett, butcher of this city, upon his daughters, was brought to a close on Saturday last, by the discharge of the accused by Justice Osborn, for want of sufficient testimony to sustain the complaint.

The extraordinary nature of the charge, the number and character of the witnesses, the variations of the testimony, the duration of the examination and the strange circumstances developed in its course, have conferred upon the case an interest which entitles it to a special review.

We have promised this in previous notices of the progress of the case, and we shall briefly take it up in the same impartial spirit which has characterized all our former remarks in the premises.

The two great branches of the case which present themselves at the first view are the characters of the prosecution and the defence. On the side of the first, the main witnesses are, Mrs. Jane Ann Waddell, Miss Almira Burnett and Daniel H. Burnett, two daughters and a son of the accused. These appear together on the 11th April last at the Police Office, and while actuated by a strong feeling of exasperation at the father for an assault and battery upon the youngest daughter, make in connection with the complaint of the assault, the charge of incest. In this mood, and apparently without accurately calculating the cost, Mrs. Waddell alleges that her father had several times before her marriage made attempts to violate her person, and that after her widowhood he had accomplished his purpose several times. That she had been informed by two of her sisters (Almira and Mrs. Aims) that he had been guilty of like attempts upon them—those upon the latter having been committed when she was but nine years of age. She then concluded by praying that he might be held to answer these several offences upon them all.

The boldness and directness of these allegations, coming as they do from a child upon a parent, and running the hazard of the corroborations of other parties, make a profound sensation on the mind, and being apparently without motive except such as proceed from a strongly exacerated state of feeling, go very far to defy all resistance in the belief.

The second day she is called again, but this time she comes under a stronger motive than before. She has had the advantage of reflection, and now speaks under the duress of fear. She finds that her previous testimony makes her a monster, and she wishes to reclaim the position of an injured woman. She therefore retracts one half of what she said before, qualifies the violations into attempts and assumes for herself the credit of resistance. From this moment the case of the prosecution was destroyed. The charge was nothing. In a legal view it was neither incest nor any thing else. But in a moral sense it meant more, for it told the history of a horrid crime, either against the father or the daughter. The case had now reduced itself to the two propositions of incest against the father or conspiracy against the children. Those who believed in the latter, contented themselves with saying that such a crime was impossible in a parent, and those who believed in the former, reasoning with a more profound philosophy, insisted that no female on earth, however corrupted by crime or degraded by a life of shame, could conceive, much less bear for a moment the weight of this terrible, this shuddering invention, unless her mind had previously been made familiar with the idea, by the actual debasement it embraced.

Almira Burnett also testified to her father's improper attempts upon her, but she went no further than a coarse and lascivious fondling. If more had taken place, more she could not be expected to say. She was betrothed. The whole hopes of her life lay at the mercy of her lips, and Mrs. Waddell though partially corroborated in this point, was by no means strengthened.

Mrs. Aims is next sent for, but though charged with a crime, which, if true, would make her an outcast from her sex, she refuses to appear and testify. A second attempt is made to obtain her by the Court, but her husband and guardian of her honor informs the officer that he has sent her out of the State to escape the witness stand. She, however, is found, but the capture is made by the accused, at whose secret instance she makes a private affidavit in a lawyer's office, denying the allegations of the first witness. She still, however, refuses to appear at court, and the defence to whom her testimony would

appear to be so vital, refuses to call her. This is the most singular proceeding of the whole, for if innocent, that witness, instead of enduring the horrible imputations cast upon her, should have rushed to that court, even were it from a bed of death, and beat at its doors until she had been admitted, to say in the most solemn forms known to earthly tribunals—"I am an innocent woman and my father is abused!" If this had been denied her by forms of law, she should have proclaimed it in the streets. The defence at any rate should have had sufficient confidence in the integrity of her private affidavit, to have called her for themselves; unless, indeed, it had been obtained on the promise that she should not be made to swear again.

She did have to swear again, however, but it was at the instance of the prosecution, who knew of the secret denial, but who apparently trusted to the truth or to the penetrations of a cross-examination, to obtain another state of facts. She reluctantly appeared under the summons of an imperative attachment, and after being protected by the law of limitations, from answering in relation to those alleged attempts which ran behind the last three years, denied all the allegations of the first witness in relation to herself. It is proper here to say, in connection with the above, that she also denied ever having visited Mrs. Waddell at the house of Mr. Gray, and that Mr. Gray subsequently testified that he had been introduced to Mrs. Aims at his own house, by Mrs. Waddell, and that she, Mrs. Aims, visited there several times.

Mr. Gray lastly testified for the prosecution, that he had observed a scene between the accused and the first witness, which was gross and indecent to an extreme degree, and which evinced an alarming state of intimacy between father and daughter.

The defence in opposition, alleged that the complaint was the result of a conspiracy, and for the purpose of proving this, and discrediting the testimony of the accusing children, produced several witnesses against the character and conduct of Mrs. Waddell and Daniel H. Burnett.

This testimony consisted entirely of a series of frivolous recriminations, but the special acts elicited against the children, went to show the long existence of a most alarming state of morals in the family. How far this evidence recoils upon the accused himself, it is not our province now to measure.

We have thus fairly presented both sides of the case, and having done this, it may now be briefly summed up by saying, that the defending side insists that the accusing one is too bad to be believed.

A review of the evidence from first to last has convinced us of the propriety of the magistrate's decision, in a legal view, though it has not effected an equally decided conviction in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The latter was certainly successful in defaming the character of his children, though he has left us in the dark as to the cause of their demoralization, and he has not established the only thing which could have materially assisted his defence—the existence of a conspiracy.

A conspiracy must have one of two objects—revenge or gain, and both must have an adequate motive.

The irritation growing out of a family dispute, does not usually seek satisfaction to its own destruction, nor adopt for its purposes a crime which leaves poison and the assassin's steel far behind its horrible extreme, and no petty interest could alone impel such an awful climax of guilt, as is stamped in this complaint, if it be contrived.

There is something yet behind, against one party or the other, and though it does not lie upon the face of the papers, the conviction of its existence is indelibly impressed upon every intelligent and reflecting mind.

We know not whether to rejoice or to regret that the charge has expired in doubt. The prospect of triumph to either side would afford but a melancholy contemplation, and we now escape from the horror with the least infliction which any other conclusion could effect.

The miracle began in horror and ended in a mystery. Perhaps it were better that it should still remain unsolved, that humanity may be spared the mortifying task of recording another evidence of the terrible wickedness of human nature.

JUSTICE OSBORN'S OPINION.—The opinion of Justice Osborn, given by him in his decision in the incest case, will be found on the last page.

THE ASTONISHING PUBLICATION.—The whole of the testimony of the Incest case, concluding with Justice Osborn's opinion, has been republished in a closely printed pamphlet of 24 pages, and is for sale at this office. Price 12½ cents.

NOTICE.—The numerous correspondents who have been applying to us by letter for copies of the Incest Case, are informed that they can obtain the pamphlet from any of the publication agents in their respective cities and towns.

POLICY DEALERS—No. 8.

We have in previous numbers given in connection with our exposure of the infamous character of the system of policy gambling practised to such an alarming extent in this city, the names of two of the prominent dealers or backers of the game; and in the course of the exposure we now come to the third, in the person of JAMES T. BACHE, of No. 174 Broadway.

This man is at present the most extensive dealer in the whole business, and has branches of his illegal trade carried on by subordinate agents in every part of the city. The most extensive of these, apart from his principal office or policy depot above named, are in the upper part of Broadway, and in Church, Anthony, Centre, Greenwich, Washington and Vesey streets. His business has recently been very much increased by the accession of the books formerly taken or "backed" by Secor of the corner of Broadway and Canal street; who has recently abandoned the traffic to evade the action in preparation by the city authorities for the eradication of the evil and the punishment of its guilty practitioners.

There are some personal qualities of character about Mr. Bache which makes us regret being obliged to number him among the above class of men, but he has no right to make a trade of violations of the law, nor to profit by the wreck of a fellow dealer whose operations were no worse than his own. Instead of grafting Secor's old offences upon his own, he should have put up his shutters, changed his business, and followed his example.

We recommend this course to his attention, but in default of it, we recommend the operations at No. 174 Broadway to the attention of the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

DEATH OF A GREAT CRIMINAL.—We received news by the last steamer from England, of the death of the celebrated Jack Reed, the forger and burglar, whose life and exploits we have previously sketched in the wonderful history of Bob Sutton.

Few criminals ever lived who have passed thro' a more persevering and successful career of crime than Jack Reed. He was arrested in this city as early as 1816, by Jacob Hays, the high constable of New York. He served five years in the state prison; came out in 1821, served a term in the Trenton state prison, and another in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He then took part in the Howland forgeries, and Redmond tragedy in this city; after which he served another term of eight years in the Massachusetts Prison. Coming out from there, he fled to England, but returned to this country after an absence of three years; robbed the Bank of Orleans, in connection with Charles Webb, and upon the papers obtained from that institution forged certificates of deposit on Jacob Little, and various banking institutions of Ohio, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. By these, he and his partner obtained some \$60,000 and fled to England. They went into business together at Hull, where they purchased extensive saw-mills, Reed assuming the name of "John Comstock Clinton."

They subsequently failed; Webb going to France, and Reed to London, where the latter set up a broker's office, in White Chapel road, under the alias above mentioned. Jacob Little having heard of Reed's presence in London, in 1843, got out an application for his delivery to our government on his old offences in this country, but after a hearing before the English Tribunals, it was decided that the application of our government should be refused, as the offences were of an earlier date than the Ashburton treaty. Mr. Comstock Clinton was therefore allowed to remain at liberty, to enjoy, in the British dominions, his share of ill gotten plunder obtained in our land.

He has probably stolen or obtained by forgeries, during the course of his life, about \$300,000, and he died two months ago, worth about £15,000, or \$75,000.

A large portion of this property is invested in this country; and his daughter is now on her way here, duly identified and authorized as his heir at will, to obtain possession of it.

Reed was a native of this city, and his exploits, as will be seen by our "Lives of the Felons," to be issued on Monday next rank among those of the most celebrated and desperate criminals of any land; and sorry are we to say it.

His age, at the time of his death, was fifty-three.

ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—The trial of Albert J. Tirrell for arson, which was to have commenced on Tuesday last in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, has been postponed to the November term of the Court, on motion of the prisoner's counsel, in consequence of the sickness of one of the principal witnesses for the defence.

IMPEACHMENT.—Drinker's trial is still before the County Court, he having gone into his defence against The People.

THE POLICY MAN.—In addition to the attention which our notices of the illegal and demoralizing practices of the policy gamblers has drawn from the public and the authorities, we find that we have created no small sensation among the criminals themselves, whose offences we have sought to eradicate, and whose characters we have thus endeavored to reform. But the all unrepentant sinners who feel the rod, do not seem to understand that the wholesome chastisement is intended for the betterment of their immortal souls, and, blind to their degradation, incessantly kick against the pricks, and employ themselves in concocting measures of revenge. Failing in every effort, and being unsuccessful in finding a champion sufficiently reckless and debased to advocate their cause, their last attempt has been to impugn our motives, and misrepresent our aim by word of mouth. For this purpose they have alleged that our only object in exposing them is to collect black mail, and some of the most determined have (as we understand) even ventured so far as to go about, under the pretence of collecting a fund to buy us from our purpose.

We do not know what impression this latter movement may have made upon the minds of some of its observers, but if any unsatisfied philosopher wishes to test the length and breadth of our integrity in the premises, we would advise him to approach us as the emissary of the pretended compromisers, and if he does not leave with a very decided affirmative conviction, then there is no force in demonstration.

In attacking and exposing the violations of the statute against policies, we have assumed the task of abating an evil which is daily impoverishing the neediest classes of the substratum, and filling our poorhouses and our prisons with its ruined and deluded victims. In this design we have every motive which can operate upon an honest mind to impel and to sustain us, and so long as we find the greater portion of the agents of the mischief to be composed of the most mean abject, debased, unscrupulous and characterless knaves—the scurf, the foul excrements, the leprosy of the body social—the vomitings of blind alleys and licentious districts—nay, the veriest vermin ever combed from the filthiest purlieus of a vicious city, we shall find but little reason, and feel but little inclination to waver from our purpose, to the unjust pursuit of other classes of criminals less flagrant and less pernicious.

We hope we are understood by this time. If we are not, we shall make ourselves so, by and by.

THOMAS THE MURDERER.—We present on the outside of our paper an accurate likeness of Thomas, the western burglar and murderer, whose wonderful career of crime has been in course of publication for several weeks past in the first department of our paper. We shall endeavor to close it next week, with an account of his trial and execution, to make room for another felon biography equally remarkable in its character. It is proper that, in connection with this announcement, we should acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. George D. Martin of Chillicothe, for a copy of Thomas' confession; to A. White, of the same city for a correct portrait of the criminal to be found on our first page; to Joseph Miller, Esq., late prosecuting attorney of Ross county, Ohio, for a copy of the trial and papers in relation to the case, and to Mr. George Hughes, police officer of Lancaster, Penn. for an account of the arrest and for other information relating to the criminal in question.

LOOK TO YOUR SERVANTS.—Persons about to engage servants should make it an invariable rule to inquire before they take them into their employment, if they are addicted to the demoralizing vice of policy gambling. If they are, they should be peremptorily rejected, and those already in employ should, if discovered, be turned immediately away, unless they promise to abandon the vice at once. There is no safety in having such domestics in a family. The infatuation inevitably corrupts their principles, and the fascination is finally driven to sustain itself, when other means have failed, by pilfering.

There are only two ways to cure this evil, and those are the prosecution of the policy dealers, and the admonition which we now propose in relation to the misguided players.

The first is the duty of the authorities; the last, that of the housekeepers of the city.

A TRAP FOR BANK ROBBERS.—A Banking House has been erected in Toronto, and in the floor fronting the money vault, a large trap door has been constructed, which opens at the slightest touch, and any one approaching it will be precipitated into the basement, the walls of which are double, and prevent escape. This huge rat trap will be set only at night, and will be to the predator who starts the spring. We recommend the introduction of this invention to all the monied institutions of the city.

ACQUITTED.—The jury in Northampton found Meacham not guilty of a rape upon his daughter.

THE EFFECTS OF "ONE IDEA."—The "Prisoner's Friend," a small paper published in Boston, and devoted mainly to the abolition of capital punishment, in speaking of the acquittal of Polly Bodine, uses the following language:

"The enemies of our cause will see ultimately, that if we have not succeeded in abolishing the law, we have defeated it."

This is the very phrensy of philanthropy, and is far more brutal to society at large, than the death code is to the individual offender. It is, however, in itself another argument against capital punishment, for while we find the educated advocates of a mild and beneficent system rejoicing over the prostration of the law, we must believe that there are those among their feverish disciples, who will devote themselves to serving upon juries for the sole purpose of swindling the statute, and of betraying justice.

The writer of the paragraph which we have quoted should take one more idea to his counsel and that should be, that every good citizen should respect and maintain the integrity of the laws of the land.

THE WESTERN LAND PIRATES.—We have received by the politeness of the Postmaster of Hardinsville, Ky., a long confession taken from the lips of one of the extensive gang of western land pirates, horse thieves, counterfeiters and murderers, who have been known for years under the denomination of "Murre's band." We do not propose to publish the confession at present, but can say that our cursory examination has revealed the operations of a set of desperate marauders, who rather appear to belong to the systematic organizations of an Italian banditti, than to a confederacy within the very bosom of these Republican States.

It appears by the confession of this criminal, who is a youth but eighteen years of age, that he was seduced into the confederacy but a few months previous to his arrest, but that during the short period of his complicity, he managed to possess himself of nearly all the secrets of the band.

He names twenty or thirty of the confederacy, some of whom are among the most reputable tradesmen and retailers of Tennessee and Kentucky, but several of whom have fled to escape the danger which threatens them. In their transactions among themselves, he describes the band as using no other currency than the counterfeit notes of their own manufacture. These pass at a reduced value it is true, but still they are considered as a representative of capital, and are made to answer all the purposes of an honest medium of exchange. Their most general mode of concealing their counterfeit booties, is to bore a hole in the bottom of their bedposts, and to stuff the cavity full, or to take a large block with a mortice in it about the size of a bank note, which is concealed in the woods.

The confession, altogether, reveals a chapter in the philosophy of villainy that can scarcely be excelled by any on record. We shall give it to our readers in due time.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICEMEN.—The Chief of Police would do well to station some of his men, on the arrival of Southern trains, in Broadway, from the corner of Courtlandt street to Park place. The pickpockets, driven from the boats and ferries by the continual force attendant there, have changed the scene of their depredations, and now way-lay strangers on their road to the different hotels. On most any fine evening, when tired and cramped railroad passengers prefer walking to their lodging houses, a cluster of the English "family" may be seen hovering around the corner of Courtlandt street, to "wing" every stranger that comes along.

BANK OFFICERS.—A recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature, extends imprisonment against bank officers for ten years, for fraudulently converting any of the funds of the institution to their own use. The spirit of this law should be adopted in this State.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Norfolk Beacon notices counterfeit four, five and ten dollar bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

PLAYING THE OFFICER.—Two men named John Leany and Gilbert Farry, were arrested, charged with extorting money from Theron Wilbur, under the following circumstances. It appears that Wilbur, on Tuesday night, met these two men on the Battery, and walked together for some distance, and soon after the most gross acts of indecency were perpetrated by the two. They then proceeded to Brooklyn, where the same acts, too gross to mention, were again renewed. Farry and Leany then turned round and said that they were officers, and unless Wilbur would give them some money they would expose him. Wilbur became alarmed, and gave them \$30 and his gold watch. They all returned to the city, when he caused them to be arrested, and they were committed for examination.

THE LIVES OF THE FELONS, OR AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Will be published on Monday, June 23d, and for sale by all the News Agents in the United States.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the American Public the first of a series, which is intended to make up a National record of the great criminal offenders of the country, the publishers feel that a difference which is natural to all who assay the publication with any new undertaking. The publishers do not mean to say that comprehensive volumes of criminal biographies have not already been compiled in this country, but they respectfully suggest, that the majority, if not all these works, have been so carelessly prepared, so unskillfully arranged, are so deficient in method, and in many instances so inaccurate in data, that they have not only failed in promoting the great and substantial objects for which such voluminous are intended, but have resulted in a species of dissatisfaction which has impaired their moral, and diffused the force of their rebuke.

It has been truly said, that the experience of ages has proved that nothing leaves so deep an impression upon the mind as a recital of the crimes for which so many wretched beings have forfeited their liberties and lives; and it has also been well said, that so general is the feeling that it appears to have been implanted in the mind of man to induce it, of itself, to seek those lessons which teach the utility of warning dangers when exposed may be avoided. Crime will be deterred by an exhibition of its consequences. The ship which sees another swallowed by a maelstrom, flies from the fatal eddies which whirl round the wreck; or turns from the hidden rocks which only tell their danger by the terrible destruction that splits the unavised or headlong castaway.

The contents of the "AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR," will be compiled in part from the remarkable "LIVES OF THE FELONS," which appeared originally in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, of New York—a paper already celebrated throughout the Union for the marked ability with which it is conducted; for the astonishing particularity of its criminal details, and for the services, as well, which it has rendered to the criminal tribunals of the country.

Previous to their republication in this volume however, all the biographies have not only been revised, corrected and enlarged by their authors, but re-written from first to last, and every pains taken and expense outlaid, to make them worthy of ranking as standard histories. Their present perfection has been accomplished by examination of the records of almost every State in the Union; the private memoranda of the most experienced officers have yielded their stores of facts to the design, and the confessions, and even, at times, the prison conversation of felons (as overheard by keepers and others) have contributed to perfect these narratives. Through the various sources, and through the information which officers frequently gain from secret emissaries of police among the criminals themselves, the authors have obtained in many cases eventful dialogues which took place among certain rogues, while in meditation of perpetration of particular crimes. These they have occasionally given to the reader to relieve the monotony of the details, as well as to show the peculiar bent of the character under development. Though, to some, these conversations may not appear to be consistent with the gravity of the general design, the majority of the intelligent will doubtless gain from them a more profound knowledge of human nature, and more pungent lessons of philosophy, than are to be found in the less characteristic portions of the mere narrative.

It is proper while on this branch of the subject, that acknowledgements should be made to those magistrates, officers, commissioners of prisons and members of the bar, who contributed their personal information or their memoirs to this compilation; and it may here be necessary also to remark that the occasional developments of departmental and professional mysteries to be found in the work, are instigated by no motives of ill will, but are given for the purpose of making the public familiar with the modus operandi, the aims and tendencies of a disputed system, that they may be enabled, at need, to make a practical application of the knowledge, to the present and future agitations of police reform.

This work is, therefore, offered to the public, not only as an object of curiosity and entertainment, but as a publication of real and substantial use, to guard the inexperienced from the alluringments of vice, and to protect the weak from the flattering temptations that evenuate only in destruction.

Confident that nothing has been neglected within the reach of their abilities or efforts, the publishers offer the within work to the public as the most complete and comprehensive of the kind, ever issued in this or any other country; and they feel assured that the intelligent and discerning will not only give it a preference over all other works on the same subject, but, to use the language of the authors of the celebrated Newgate Calendar—of which this volume is the transatlantic counterpart—that parents and guardians will select it as one of the most wholesome cautions that can be placed in the hands of the young, to restrain their minds from being led astray from the paths of honesty and virtue.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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[With three splendid Engravings.]

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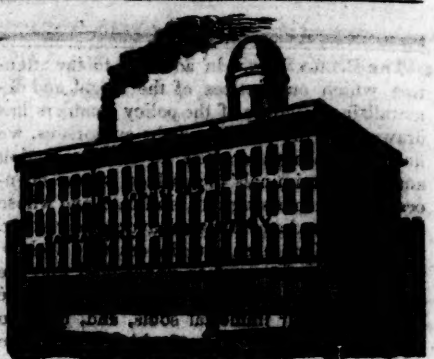


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SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.
We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and my system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor or Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1844.
I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,
Pastor South Pearl Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption. It got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
New York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing cure that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER.
Albany, Jan. 2, 1845. 23 Daniel-st.
Principal Depots, 136 Fulton st., N. Y. 105 South Pearl st., Albany, and by Druggists generally. f7

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS, HEALTH IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all other causes combined. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their power. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely perspire at all. Consider, then, the ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MATTER WHICH MUST BE THROWN INTO THE BLOOD! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the door. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acrid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—of producing the saline evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities. The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pills; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts some of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Store, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, CONSTIPATION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 6 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer sts., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 376 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Barrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 96 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 60 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 18 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. J. S.

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A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

[PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.]

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY	AGE	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS
1	John Smith	34 Art. Band	47	hazel	brown	fair	5 04	Sweden	laborer	Dec. 3, 1844, New York	May 11, 1846, Fort Columbus	His erect in port, has been a soldier in Germany, plays the trumpet a little.
2	William W. Roberts	Recruit	31	blue	wavy	fair	5 04	Moore, N. Y.	blacksmith	May 1, 1844, Syracuse, N. Y.	" 12, " "	"
3	James Howe	34 Art. Band	41	grey	red	fair	5 04	Lancashire, England	carpenter	April 11, 1844, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 9, " "	"
4	William E. Looker	34 Art. Band	17	grey	brown	fair	5 04	New York city	musician	July 5, 1844, New York, N. Y.	May 6, 1846, Fort Moultrie, S. C.	Fier boy—Wm. E. Looker deserted from Fort Adams about a year ago; he speaks loud, and is plausible in his manner.
5	James Townsend	34 Art. Band	20	blue	brown	fair	5 04	Ulster, N. Y.	boatman	Feb. 17, 1844, " "	May 6, " "	"
6	Edward Angel	Recruit	28	hazel	black	dark	5 04	London, England	musician	Dec. 18, 1844, Jefferson Barracks	" 2, " "	"
7	Thomas Connolly	Recruit	24	hazel	dark	fair	5 04	Galway, Ireland	steam-maker	April 22, 1844, Boston	" 24, " "	Fort Columbus, N. Y.
8	David Galloway	"	28	black	dark	ruddy	5 04	St. Charles, L. C.	tanner	Aug. 27, 1844, Albany	" 26, " "	"
9	Levi W. Taylor	"	34	blue	black	fair	5 04	Hampshire, Mass.	clerk	April 4, 1844, New York	" 26, " "	Private Townsend has deserted three times; has small blue eyes, round face, and youthful in appearance.
10	Thomas Wilson	"	28	hazel	h. h.	fair	5 04	Manchester, Mass.	superintendent	May 12, 1844, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 25, " "	Edward Angel left previously on furlough.
11	Richard Tucker	"	29	blue	brown	ruddy	5 04	Hampshire Co., Va.	tanner	April 22, " Newport, Ky.	" 17, " "	Newport, Ky.
12	David M. Glasgow	"	30	blue	brown	fair	5 04	Bristol, Rhode Island	carpenter	April 27, " Louisville, Ky.	" 19, " "	Louisville, Ky.
13	William B. Rosen	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 04	Orange Co., N. C.	bricklayer	May 1, " Philadelphia, Pa.	" 24, " "	Philadelphia, Pa.
14	George Smith	"	22	grey	brown	dark	5 04	Vienna, Austria	rope maker	May 21, " "	" 24, " "	Recruiting service, Albany & Montezuma
15	Thomas J. Connolly	34 Inf.	23	grey	red	fair	5 04	Galway, Ireland	mercer dress	May 14, " "	" 17, " "	"
16	Robert W. Smith	34 Inf.	21	blue	brown	dark	5 04	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	farmer	Dec. 17, 1844, Buffalo, N. Y.	April 1, " "	Fort Niagara, N. Y.
17	Albert B. Blood	Recruit	21	grey	light	fair	5 04	England	tanner	July 5, 1844, Dearbornville, Ill.	May 7, " "	"
18	William Arnold	34 Art. Band	28	hazel	brown	fair	5 04	Bedford, Canada	boatman	May 22, 1844, Utica, N. Y.	June 1, " "	Utica, N. Y.
19	Thomas Truitt	Recruit	22	grey	light	fair	5 11	Ireland	soldier	July 22, 1844, New York	May 26, " "	Fort Hamilton
20	Samuel Day	34 Art. Band	22	grey	brown	ruddy	5 04	Philadelphia, Pa.	soldier	May 27, 1844, Boston	May 29, " "	Boston
21	David Demark	34 Art. Band	22	grey	brown	fair	5 04	Ireland	soldier	May 27, 1844, Boston	May 29, " "	Fort Ontario, N. Y.
22	Timothy Patus	34 Inf.	22	grey	sandy	sandy	5 04	Ireland	soldier	Mar. 16, 1844, Oswego, N. Y.	May 21, " "	"
23	Robert J. Marrs	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
24	Samuel Titcomb	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
25	John Howard	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
26	John Mohan	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
27	David Pinder	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
28	Charles J. Malmquist	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
29	Orison Murphy	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
30	Gray Symes	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
31	Patrick Friery	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
32	Thomas M. Buckner	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
33	Abraham Ayres	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
34	Henry Corbins	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
35	Alexander Clarke	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
36	John Wadell	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
37	John Powers	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
38	Patrick McKean	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
39	James M. Boorman	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
40	George W. Barrett	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
41	John C. Smith	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
42	Donald Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
43	Charles Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
44	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
45	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
46	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
47	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
48	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
49	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
50	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
51	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
52	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
53	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
54	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
55	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
56	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
57	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
58	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
59	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
60	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
61	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
62	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
63	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
64	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
65	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
66	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
67	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
68	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
69	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
70	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
71	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
72	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
73	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
74	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
75	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
76	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
77	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
78	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
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80	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
81	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
82	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
83	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
84	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
85	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
86	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
87	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
88	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
89	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
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91	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
92	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
93	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
94	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
95	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
96	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
97	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
98	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
99	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth
100	James Gray	1st Drag.	21	blue	light	fair	5 04	Hartford, N. Y.	clerk	July 5, 1844, " "	Apr. 12, " "	Fort Leavenworth

\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

LEGAL OPINION

OF JUSTICE B. W. OSBORN,
IN THE WONDERFUL CASE OF INCEST.

The following is the legal opinion of Justice Osborn, delivered in the Case of The People vs. Daniel Burnett, the butcher, charged with Incest.